

# Lone Parents Case Study

**SICAP (2019) 1.1 Needs Analysis, Participatory Planning & Informing Participation; KLP will collaborate with Kilkenny County Council to carry out a Lone Parent Needs Analysis.**

## Context

In the research carried out in 2015 in Co Kilkenny for the development of the Local Economic and Community Plan and in the profiling work (2017) that contributed to the Social Inclusion Community Activation Programme bid (2018 – 2022) Lone Parents were identified as being present in significant numbers, living some of the most disadvantaged areas in the county and not engaged with services or community development processes. It also noted that the focus of work of agencies did not necessarily include Lone Parents as priority group and over in the period of austerity following the economic crash most of the programmes dedicated to Lone parents had been discontinued.

Caroline Crowley noted (SICAP Profiling Exercise 2017), that Lone parents are a social risk group due to their need to combine work with sole-caring responsibilities<sup>1</sup>. Lone parent households in Ireland have the lowest disposable incomes and experience the highest rates of deprivation. In 2015, while households with two adults and children had a 15% 'risk of poverty' rate and 25% deprivation rate, these values more than doubled to 36% and 58% for one parent families (EU-SILC 2015).<sup>1</sup> She noted that between 2011 and 2016, the number of lone mother and children households increased, as did the number of lone father and children with others' households. The necessity of 'living with others' indicates how one parent families may have to move in with relatives to get support with childcare or finances. Watson *et al.* (2016: 8) recommended specific actions to help address the higher risk of poverty and deprivation experienced by lone parent families, such as "affordable childcare, flexible work arrangements, protecting secondary benefits (e.g. medical cards) and support for training, job search help and work experience."

In 2013, lone parent families had the highest deprivation rate of any group in Irish society and struggled with financial strain (Watson *et al.*, 2016). This profiling exercise noted that in 2016 there were 3,734 (4,262 – according to data gathered by Pobal from same source in 2019), one parent families in County Kilkenny comprising 14.3% of all families and 97% of them were headed by a female parent While the proportion of lone father families was consistently around 0.5% at all spatial scales, that of lone mother families varied noticeably. Rates were below the national average of 16% across County Kilkenny and lowest in Castlecomer MD (12.7%), while above average in Kilkenny City (18.4%). Map below reveals that beyond Kilkenny City and the environs of Waterford City, rates of one parent families at and above the national average of 16% occurred across a northern band of settlements from Urlingford to Moneenroe. To the south, high values are found from Goresbridge to Mullinavat and around Piltown.

The map in Appendix 1 shows the concentrations of "very disadvantaged" and disadvantaged" areas across the county. It is interesting to note the correlation between the concentrations of Lone Parent headed families and settlements/communities identified as the most disadvantaged in the county. With 'the rise in expectation as economic conditions improve', modest increases in resources flowing back to the local development/family supports and the significant increases in the training and

---

<sup>1</sup>[http://www.cso.ie/px/pxeirestat/Database/eirestat/Survey%20on%20Income%20and%20Living%20Conditions%20\(SILC\)/Survey%20on%20Income%20and%20Living%20Conditions%20\(SILC\)\\_statbank.asp?SP=Survey%20on%20Income%20and%20Living%20Conditions%20\(SILC\)&Planguage=0](http://www.cso.ie/px/pxeirestat/Database/eirestat/Survey%20on%20Income%20and%20Living%20Conditions%20(SILC)/Survey%20on%20Income%20and%20Living%20Conditions%20(SILC)_statbank.asp?SP=Survey%20on%20Income%20and%20Living%20Conditions%20(SILC)&Planguage=0), accessed 3/9/2017.

development sector the absence of local strategies to engage with Lone Parents became all the more apparent in 2017/2018 in particular.

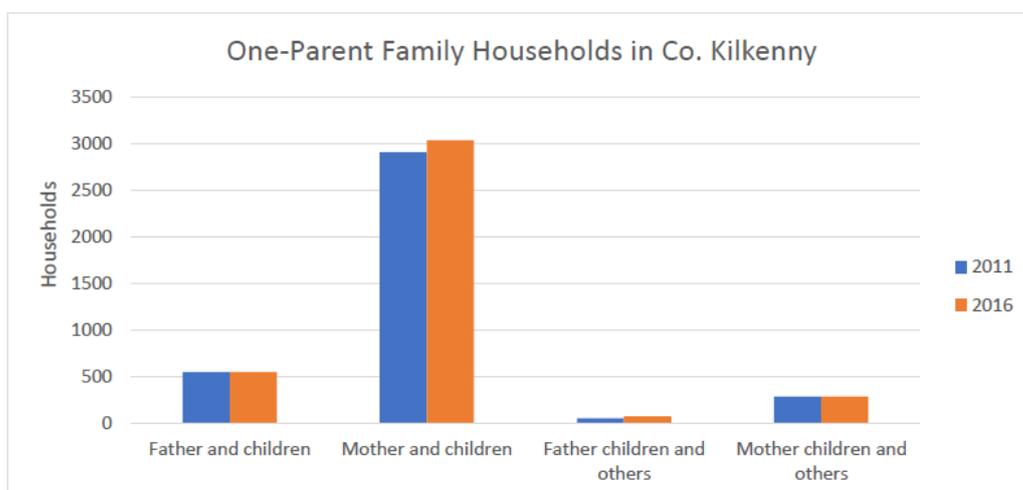


Fig 6.1: One-parent Family Households in Co. Kilkenny, 2011 and 2016 (CSO Census 2016)

Fig 6.1: One-parent Family Households in Co. Kilkenny, 2011 and 2016 (CSO Census 2016)

	One parent families (mother)		One parent families (father)		One parent families (all)	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Kilkenny County	3,606	13.8	128	0.5	3,734	14.3
<i>of which Kilkenny City</i>	1,168	17.9	33	0.5	1,201	18.4
Castlecomer MD	752	12.2	30	0.5	782	12.7
KK City East MD	1,948	14.6	58	0.4	2,006	15.1
Piltown MD	906	13.7	40	0.6	946	14.3
<b>State</b>	<b>189,112</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>5,928</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>195,040</b>	<b>16.0</b>

Table 6.1: One Parent Families at various spatial scales (CSO Census 2016)

## Developing a process

The LECP under the High-Level Goal Addressing Poverty & Social inclusion Objective 6; Action 11. 6. 11 Undertake a comprehensive needs analysis of Lone parents living in Kilkenny for 2016. In discussion between the Community & Culture Section of Kilkenny Co. Co. (KCC), and KLP and in the planning for the 2019 SICAP Annual Plan with the SICAP Review group of the LCDC it was agreed that this Needs Analysis would be made a priority under Goal 1. In late 2018 KCC called a meeting of relevant agencies and community organisations look at how the Needs Analysis process might be delivered and resourced. This meeting included representatives of; KLP, TUSLA, Kilkenny County Childcare Committee, CYPSC, KCETB, KCC, DEASP and FRC's. It was quickly agreed that the Needs Analysis should be progressed, and a Steering Committee formed to oversee see the process. KCC agree to co-ordinate the Steering Committee and KLP to lead the Needs Analysis prices itself.

The first two tasks that fell to the committee was the co-design process and raising of the funding to hire consultants to carry out the research.

In the co-design stage the Steering Committee work to develop a clear outline of a process that would deliver to potential tenderers its clear intentions in terms of; the areas that required deeper analysis, the process of engagement with Lone parents and the plan that would be delivered by the process. The committee agreed that;

### **Data Analysis**

- A good level of analysis already existed and that this should be collated from research carried out by the LCDC, KLP and SCYPSC and examined in the context of new data that might available through wider national processes.

### **The Needs Analysis to include:**

- A description of needs and expectations identified by lone parents through focus group discussions
- An outline of needs currently *not being addressed* as identified by identified service providers
- Placing of needs in context – broader research - of effects of these on the parent and family.
- An outline of the provision of Programmes/Services that lone parents can access, including the identification of barriers to engagement and participation in services/programmes.

### **The Plan to include:**

- A two-year timeframe that outlines clear, action oriented achievable and measurable actions
- An action outline that identifies who will do what and when
- An outline of best practice and innovative models, that include the recognition of family wide approaches amongst others, at local, national and international levels which can be easily transferred to identified issues and actions
- Integrated actions that determine areas of collaborative work which will correspond to the identified issues and thematic areas

### **Overall deliverables expected from the process:**

1. A statistical profile of Lone Parents living in Kilkenny
2. A report on stakeholder feedback that includes an analysis of needs, identified gaps in service provision, barriers to participation
3. A report on innovation and good practice models relating to family wide approaches amongst other approaches that can be transferred to local level responses and actions.
4. A two-year Action plan that, is action oriented, evidence based, and presents opportunities for transferable models of good practice to be duplicated as part of an interagency response to identified needs.

The Steering Committee stressed the importance of good quality levels of engagement with a wide range of stakeholders. The approach adopted by the consultants was therefore utilise a combination of quantitative and qualitative research methods. In the engagement element of the work Steering Committee outlined the importance of strong levels of consultation and participation of Lone Parents in the Needs Analysis process to a level where a network/group of people might emerge to inform/steer the delivery of the plan. A budget of €7,500 was set.

## **Implementation of research & planning process**

Once the tender was finalised KCC and KLP it was placed on Activelink. KLP worked with members of the Steering Committee to raise the funding to pay for the exercise. SICAP Goal 1 Action funding - €1,500.00 - acted as seed finance. This was quickly followed by a €2,500 contribution by KCC. €2,000 by Kilkenny Carlow ETB and €1,500 from the Children's & Young Persons Services Committee (CYPSC). The request for tenders received a very strong response with an assessment leading to Lorraine McMahon and Grainne Shanley being select from the assessment process both having significant experience in the delivery of services and research into the Needs of Lone parents. Their tender outlined good levels of engagement with Lone Parents which would be achieved with the cooperation of the Steering Committee and to with the SICAP team in KLP would be key.

Following a project inception meeting in late February at which the roll out of the process was agreed and in which the engagement with Lone Parents was an early priority. It was agreed that KLP would be the lead on this component of this process. In the absence of an identifiable group of Lone parents KLP reached into the SICAP Goal 2 case load of Lone parents of which there was a reasonable number to whom a series of consultation workshops in key locations across the county were promoted. Workshops were organised in Kilkenny city x 3 – one dedicated to men, one attached to a Local training Initiative in a city Family Resource Centre and one open. Others were scheduled for Castlecomer, Ferrybank, Graiguenamagh and Urlingord. See Appendix 2. The approach to recruitment for these workshops was through SICAP Goal 2 working through Lone Parents on caseload to promote and extend invitations. Initial feedback – despite good individual relationships between clients and the programme – was a reluctance to participate but generally agreeing to attend. The workshops were in comfortable and open settings, hosted by SICAP staff and facilitated by using a relaxed and participatory methods. However, attendance at most were poor except for the city based Local Training initiative. An explanation for this was to emerge later in the research process in the form of stigma.

A regrouping at Steering Committee level facilitated a reappraisal of the approach to the consultations. The Consultants themselves were very flexible and committed to having conversations with parents. The committee worked to analyse the initial findings from the data analysis stage and examination of other models of works with Lone Parents to allow the referencing of good practice from other sites in the plan. It was agreed that one to one or very small group conversations (2 – 3 people) would be the basis of a new approach to engaging people. Working back through SICAP staff and the FRC's this proved to be a much more productive approach leading to engagement with just over 40 individuals. The iterative process between the consultants, the findings they generated and the Steering Committee continued to be an important feature in the production of the plan. The conversations between the consultants and the individuals interviewed led to a greater level of involvement by the participants as the overall research and planning process moved through its latter stages.

## **The Findings – an overview**

The data analysis confirmed the understood concentration of Lone Parent headed families. The Northern part of the county stretching from Johnstown/Urlingford (in particular), Ballyragget over to Castlecomer present with high levels of families headed by single parents. Other areas outside of city included Goresbridge, Piltown and Ferrybank – a large urban area. Like particular areas of the city where high levels of disadvantage are recorded the particular correlations of Lone Parent headed households are regularly concentrated in the most disadvantaged areas. In more rural areas the lack of public transport was identified by lone parents as a critical issue in order to gain access to a

range of social services which were identified as “*very centralised*” in Kilkenny. Through this research lone parents described the lack of public transport and its impacts on their daily lives in trying to access services and in particular, healthcare and social services in Kilkenny city. *“There is no doctor on call in this area, if my child is sick out of hours I need to wait until the next morning to get public transport to go to Kilkenny city as we only have one bus to the city in the morning and one in the afternoon. Then when I get there, I have to wait for hours with a sick child to get the only afternoon bus back. It’s way too far to walk or cycle, sometimes I can be lucky to get a lift”.*

In general, educational attainment levels in County Kilkenny are below the national average.<sup>2</sup> Educational disadvantage, as manifest by persons with a low level of educational attainment, is more prevalent in the northwest (Freshford, Urlingford and Johnstown), the northeast (Clough, Castlecomer and Moneenroe) and in the east of the county (Goresbridge and adjoining rural areas) than elsewhere – again correlating to particular concentrations of single parent headed households.

Although lone parents have a range of educational attainment, available data shows lone parents have a comparatively low level of education. Even where lone parents have a high level of educational attainment barriers to accessing opportunities remain high due to lack of affordable and flexible childcare, and lack of transport particularly in rural areas. As identified by a lone parent who engaged in this study, *“I have a high level of education attainment, a third level degree, professional qualification and yet the struggle is real mainly due to the lack of affordable childcare, stigma and assumption”.*

According to the Census of Population during the period 2011-2016 the number of lone parents of working age in work rose from 42 percent to 45 percent. During this period there was a 2.5 percent decrease in the number of lone parents who were unemployed (12.5-14%). The numbers of lone parents who identified themselves as looking after home and family did not change substantially over this period and decreased by 136 people. Considering that the focus of government policy is on the activation of lone parents, the position of lone parents regarding the labour market and unemployment did not alter significantly.

According to the Census of Population 2016, Kilkenny scored itself as marginally healthier than the national average on the self-reported health questions. However, the number of lone parents who identified their health as very bad had doubled from 2011 with a slight increase in the numbers identifying their health as bad and fair and similarly with good and very good. All data shows that people who live in poverty are at greater risk of poor health and well-being. Given the rate of poverty that one-parent families experience, this is a prevalent issue that must be factored in when planning responses to their needs.

The consultations with Lone parents revealed a number of core findings. Regardless of background the same core issues were identified by all lone parents who participated in the process which are described in detail below. Additional issues of discrimination in relation to accessing employment and accommodation were also raised by lone parents from a Traveller background and language supports and immigration issues were raised by lone parents from an immigrant background.

- Access to affordable and flexible childcare is the most pressing concern for lone parents.
- Income poverty is the most prevalent issue affecting lone parents and has severe consequences for their mental health. The strain of having too little money and trying to make ends meet was described by all the participants.

---

<sup>2</sup> The Institute for Action Research (2018), Sociodemographic, Statement Kilkenny Children and Young People’s Services Committee.

- All participants stated that further training and work were important for the mental health and progression of lone parents. However, hours of work or training often don't match childcare availability or school hours which is a key barrier to lone parents taking up such opportunities. *"I have a high level of educational attainment, a professional qualification but finding it difficult to work due to the lack of childcare supports."*
- Stigma and stereotyping of lone parents were identified as a serious problem in Kilkenny in the everyday lives of lone parents and in the policies that affect lone parents. *"I went to the school to talk about an issue in school impacting on my child, but the teacher put the focus on home life. This was solely based on the fact that I am parenting alone. The teacher made the wrong assumptions. This was the problem."* The stigma is exacerbated for teen parents who identified experiencing high levels of judgement and prejudice. All the lone parents who participated identified that they were subjected to different treatment due to the fact they are a lone parent regardless of their economic status.
- The strain of trying to make ends meet, battling poverty and stigma in the context of pressure to engage in the workforce is having a negative impact on lone parent's mental health. Isolation was also identified as an issue for many lone parents both social and geographic isolation. *"The isolation can lead to loss of identity and directly impacts on my mental health."*
- All of the participants identified that there are no community-based groups for lone parents to meet, find out information and pathways to help improve their situation. This leads to isolation and lack of knowledge about what actions to take. *"The difference for a lone parent is they don't have someone else to rely on, a listening ear. They don't have adult company, and this can be very isolating."* Many pointed out that there used to be locally based women's groups, but they are no longer there.
- It was identified that there is no one contact point that can direct lone parents or guide them to the supports and services they need. Lone parents stated that there is not much information tailored to meet their needs or personnel who can help them to figure out real choices that could make a tangible difference in their lives.
- The majority of information and training services operate from Kilkenny city. Therefore, the lack of transport is a direct barrier to participation and reinforces isolation.

### **Priorities identified in consultations;**

The majority of lone parents identified a number of priorities that they would like to see addressed over the next two years:

- **Establish support groups:** Support is needed for lone parents to come together, get information and problem solve to address the issues affecting their lives. **I**
- **Interagency collaboration:** More meaningful links with services is needed with a one contact point for access and referral that understands the situation of lone parents and can help them problem solve.
- **Address stigma:** It was recommended that an information campaign to tackle the stigma experienced by lone parents be designed and run in the county.
- **Create real opportunity for lone parents:** It was recommended that a pilot project be developed in Kilkenny to support access for lone parents to employment opportunities.
- **Address core issues:** It was recommended that issues of availability of affordable and quality childcare, social welfare traps and access to mental health services need to be tackled at a policy and practice level, locally and nationally.

## **Agency Perspectives;**

- Agencies recognised that the lack of participation and engagement of lone parents as a key issue that needs to be addressed. It highlighted that there is a key gap in the provision of developmental supports needed to engage and effectively refer lone parents to the services and supports they need.
- Lack of contact points and bespoke information; it was identified that there is no one contact point that can direct lone parents or guide them to the supports and services they need.
- The lack of access to regular transport in rural areas was a key issue raised. Kilkenny LEADER Partnership identified through consultations on the development of its local development programme that there is a paucity of integrated public transport which contributes to a poor quality of life for rural residents, impacts on their access to services and opportunities to socialise and acts as a barrier to economic development and access to employment.
- The lack of availability of childcare places was highlighted as a key barrier. For example, when lone parents are trying to take up training opportunities and cannot access a childcare place within the timeframe, they lose the training opportunity. Concerns were raised by some agencies about the negative impact of the new National Childcare Scheme on the most vulnerable one-parent families.

## **Engagement in the process**

Over the course of the research and planning process the levels of engagement from the participants – Lone Parents - grew. In the latter stage's workshops – attended by Lone Parents and agencies - in which the findings of the research were presented for final agreement and in the development of the plan, the participation of the Lone Parents came deeper, and an ownership of the process emerged. It also became clear that a potential Lone Parents groups was emerging. Having both agencies and Lone Parents in the room was useful in terms of the development of a realisable plan and for outline commitments to the delivery of the plan be made in a public way. SICAP Development Officers made a key contribution in terms of the identification of individual who participated in the process. Two Goal 2 Development Officers made key contributions to the planning process by making very practical linkages between needs, resources that exist and new elements that need to be introduced to the environment

## **The Plan; One-parent Families in Kilkenny; *Voice and Visibility*. July 2019**

From the outset the Steering committee believed that a short practical and very focused plan should be an outcome of the process. This focus made the planning process all the more accessible to the core contributors – Lone parents. KLP was represented on the Steering Committee by the Social Inclusion Programmes Manger (SICAP), who on behalf of KLP led the way in terms of the early commitment of resources to the planning process to prompt the commitments of other agencies. Theses actions made a practical and focused plan more realisable. As the plan emerged it became clear that larger resources had to be secured to support the delivery of core actions within the plan.

Plan Goals;

**Goal 1; Develop a Pilot Project to Meet Identified Needs and Provide Real and Tangible Outcomes for Lone Parents;** Lone Parent Task Group to identify/agree lead agency for delivery of two-year Pilot Action Plan and employment of worker/s.

Goal 2; **Establish a Support Network and Enhance Visibility of Lone Parents Across Kilkenny;** Consult and scope out with lone parents the campaign plan and content including terminology, addressing stigma and myths, break down barriers of isolation and promote insights, realities and role models.

Goal 3; **Develop and Implement a Campaign to Address the Stigma and Isolation Experienced by One-Parent Families;** Develop and implement a targeted information & awareness raising programme on Lone Parents in Ireland / Kilkenny today struggles and achievement.

Goal 4; **Childcare – Increase the Availability of and Access to Affordable and Flexible Childcare;** Monitor the National Childcare Scheme (NCS) for its impacts on one-parent families

Goal 5; **Develop and Implement an Information Campaign on Supports and Services Available to Lone Parents in Kilkenny;** Compile a community directory of all supports and services available to one- parent families in Kilkenny

### **Implementation**

The work at hand for SICAP now is to regather the group of parents who were involved in the research and planning process and to raise the funding to support the costs of a part-time Development/Outreach Worker. A good level of progress has been made on the raising of finance from a combination of commitments from Tusla, Kilkenny Co Co and SICAP. Arising from this process the plan has been prioritised by the Healthy Ireland LCDC sub group and an outreach and engagement action built into the 2020 plan. A level of momentum has been built over the last number of months. This will

## Appendix 1 – Mapping ‘Very Disadvantaged’ and ‘Disadvantaged’ Small

‘Very Disadvantaged’ and ‘Disadvantaged’ Small Areas and Rank of Deprivation in County Kilkenny, 2016	Relative deprivation index 2006	Relative deprivation index 2011	Relative deprivation index 2016	2016 population	Some variables used in Pobal HP Dep Index							
					% popn change 2011-2016	Age dependency ratio	% lone parent households	% primary education only	% third-level education	% unemployed males	% unemployed females	% social housing
State	-0.4	0.2	0.6		3.8	35.9	13	35	19.9	14.1	12.2	8.7
County Kilkenny	-0.6	-1.0	-0.3		4.0	36.1	19	13	32.5	14.1	11.3	8.3
1. Urlingford – St. Joseph’s Tce, St. Kieran’s Pl	-17.8	-24.5	-24.4	251	2.9	39.0	40	29	5.1	42.6	40.9	43.8
2. Kilkenny No. 1 Urban – McDonagh St, Pearse St, Butt’s Grn, Connolly St, St Joseph’s Rd	-23.4	-24.3	-24.2	177	4.1	34.5	35	31	3.8	39.5	46.0	42.9
3. Kilkenny Rural - St Mary’s Cresnt, Millennium Ct	-23.4	-23.1	-23.5	359	5.0	32.0	24	32	4.4	54.3	34.6	31.3
4. Graiguenamanagh – Woodland, Brandon Dale/Pk, Tobar Bhríde	-21.3	-19.8	-22.9	343	-8.0	36.7	32	28	8.5	48.7	28.1	33.1
5. Kilkenny Rural – Newpark Cl, Lovers Ln	-28.0	-24.9	-22.8	304	9.0	37.5	52	30	8.5	58.5	40.7	72.7
6. Kilkenny No. 1 Urban – Pearse St, Connolly St, Lord Edward St	-27.8	-23.4	-21.4	269	1.9	27.9	52	37	7.5	48.6	39.3	54.7
7. Callan Urban – Edmund Rice Pk, Lower Green Ln, Laurel Ct,	-16.5	-15.6	-21.3	193	-13.8	25.4	32	26	6.6	35.4	35.9	39.2
8. Kilkenny Rural – Hebron Pk, St Kieran’s Crescent, O’Loughlin Ct,	-17.4	-18.1	-20.6	249	11.7	31.3	50	24	7.0	50.0	40.4	44.1
9. Castlecomer – Donaguile, Church Ave, Maryville, Kilkenny St,	-20.6	-20.1	-20.2	236	-1.3	39.4	35	34	9.9	44.4	21.2	21.4
10. Graiguenamanagh – High St, Newpark, Mill Rd, Duiske Crescent, Main St, Cottage Row/Gdns	-12.9	-16.9	-20.1	217	-19.6	41.9	23	28	11.2	31.9	17.4	22.2
11. Kilkenny Rural – Pinewood Ave, Sycamore Dr Cypress Ct/Ave, Laurel Grv/Grn/Ct, Hazel Grv	-8.6	-11.8	-19.9	294	-8.7	36.4	28	27	7.8	27.3	24.2	27.1
12. Graiguenamanagh – Fairview, Main St	-20.7	-20.2	-18.2	168	-9.7	41.1	7	29	11.3	28.2	14.3	2.7
13. Freshford – Freshford Lots, Old Bridge St, New Bridge St, The Mills, Kilkenny St	-18.6	-16.4	-17.8	241	-11.7	46.1	36	30	14.3	27.1	20.5	5.2
14. Pollrone – Mooncoin, Pollrone Grn, Convent Vw	-12.9	-16.5	-17.6	259	-6.5	40.9	19	29	15.5	36.4	20.8	15.2
15. Callan Urban – Mill St, Collins Pk, Lower Green Ln, Upr Bridge St, Clodeen Ln,	-19.7	-19.2	-17.5	249	-7.1	34.5	13	31	9.1	29.6	15.7	8.3
16. Castlecomer – Love Ln, Barrack St, Chatsworth St	-20.3	-16.0	-17.2	125	5.9	36.8	56	34	14.4	29.6	38.5	19.3
17. Portnascully – Mooncoin, Comeragh View / Close, Filbuckstown	-11.9	-15.7	-17.2	276	-5.8	30.1	37	18	9.6	36.7	28.6	27.2
18. Rosbercon Urban – Assumption Tce, Thomastown Rd, Annfield Ln, School Hse Rd,			-17.1	153	-22.3	36.0	18	30	18.3	31.4	28.6	22.5
19. Goresbridge – Cluain Mhuire, Barrack St, High Bridge St	-16.1	-15.5	-17.0	145	-3.3	35.9	40	30	16.9	37.8	18.5	21.9
20. Kilculliheen – Abbeylands	-20.9	-15.9	-16.5	315	1.3	38.4	56	11	16.1	48.8	34.2	94.1
21. Jerpoint Church – The Meadows, Castle Ave,	-10.4	-11.5	-16.5	255	-2.3	43.1	33	32	13.4	26.8	19.6	22.0
22. Johnstown – Foulscourt, Tullanvooly	-13.4	-12.7	-16.4	300	-1.0	31.7	37	22	13.2	43.0	29.3	28.9
23. Callan Urban – Clonmel Rd, Lower Green Ln, Green St, Market Ln	-19.9	-15.1	-16.1	147	-3.3	31.3	30	37	9.7	25.6	14.7	15.6

'Very Disadvantaged' and 'Disadvantaged' Small Areas and Rank of Deprivation in County Kilkenny, 2016	Relative deprivation index 2006	Relative deprivation index 2011	Relative deprivation index 2016	2016 population	Some variables used in Pobal HP Dep Index							% social housing
					% popn change 2011-2016	Age dependency ratio	% lone parent households	% primary education only	% third-level education	% unemployed males	% unemployed females	
State	-0.4	0.2	0.6		3.8	35.9	13	35	19.9	14.1	12.2	8.7
County Kilkenny	-0.6	-1.0	-0.3		4.0	36.1	19	13	32.5	14.1	11.3	8.3
24. Kilkenny Rural – Bishop Birch Pl, Hebron Rd	-19.7	-16.9	-15.6	216	-1.4	30.6	53	22	12.1	31.6	36.2	32.1
25. Ballyragget – Station Ave, Greenview, High St, Chapel Ave	-15.6	-15.7	-15.0	291	-7.6	40.9	47	24	15.1	25.4	13.5	37.2
26. Urlingford – Mill Road, Main St, St Mary's Ave	-24.6	-18.7	-14.5	121	-7.6	40.5	14	33	19.1	35.5	5.3	5.3
27. Kilkenny Rural – Edenvale Cl, Archerstreet Lot, Laurel Ave, Cypress Grove/Grn	-13.8	-12.8	-14.2	278	-5.8	34.2	44	15	12.4	26.5	17.2	35.7
28. Ballyragget – Bridge St, Castle St, Glenvale, Grove Tce,	-12.4	-7.5	-14.0	245	-12.5	24.9	38	24	10.1	22.5	17.0	21.5
29. Rosbercon Rural – Raheen, Maple Dr, Ashgrove, Millbanks	-12.9	-4.5	-14.0	260	2.0	40.0	15	20	20.3	36.7	24.6	6.4
30. Clogh – Aughatubbrid or Chatsworth	-8.9	-11.5	-13.4	311	-6.0	31.5	29	24	13.9	24.7	20.0	13.9
31. Kilkenny No. 1 Urban – Old Callan Rd, Walkinslough, College Rd/Ct/Vw, Walkin St	-9.1	-9.4	-13.2	280	-4.8	40.7	38	23	16.7	26.2	9.8	19.3
32. Moneenroe – Massford, The Islands, Old School Crescent,	-9.3	-14.1	-13.1	359	0.3	40.1	26	22	16.5	23.6	22.4	11.3
33. Kilkenny Rural – Nuncio Rd, Larchfield, Garden Villas, Beechpark	-8.3	-15.3	-12.7	282	3.7	52.5	33	25	18.6	20.8	9.1	11.6
34. Ferrybank – The Grove, Orchard, Rockenham			-12.6	232	-7.2	39.2	35	24	17.9	19.7	14.6	10.4
35. Kilculliheen – The Crescent, Aylesbury Road	-0.8	-10.6	-12.5	157	4.0	36.3	50	17	20.7	33.3	26.5	21.3
36. Ferrybank – Ard Mhuire, Ross Rd, Abbey Rd,			-12.4	164	-15.5	51.8	29	17	23.7	17.9	15.2	5.4
37. Castlecomer – Mill Ln, Bowden's Row/Ct, Kilkenny St, Florence Tce, High St	-12.1	-14.2	-12.1	116	-3.3	38.8	43	23	20.0	31.3	20.0	15.5
38. Kilkenny No. 1 Urban – St Rioch's St/Tce, Rioch Ct, Dean Cavanagh Pl	-15.6	-9.5	-11.9	271	-1.5	39.1	29	28	21.6	22.2	19.3	8.0
39. Ferrybank – Belmont Heights, St. Killian's Place			-11.7	215	2.4	38.6	6	19	16.8	22.2	14.3	20.8
40. Kilkenny Rural – Shandon Park, Altmount Park	-12.5	-7.8	-11.1	201	-1.0	46.3	44	18	17.1	15.0	13.5	0.0
41. Callan Urban – The Meadows, West St, Chapel Ln, Clonmel Rd, Prologue	-5.8	-7.1	-11.0	232	-1.7	47.4	20	20	23.2	24.0	14.9	18.1
42. Kilkenny No. 2 Urban – Maudlin St, Magdalene Ct, Nore Terrace, John Street Upr	-7.9	-7.8	-10.8	142	-5.3	38.0	33	25	28.0	37.5	9.4	45.6
43. Castlecomer – Acorns, Acorns Upr, Hillside Vw	-8.8	-9.1	-10.6	314	13.4	38.9	33	24	17.0	19.2	28.4	25.7
44. Kilkenny No. 1 Urban – Loretto View, Thomas St, St Thomas's Sq, Dean St, St Canice's Pl, Common Hall Ln, Church Ln	-6.6	-5.4	-10.5	187	-2.1	32.1	25	27	22.6	24.0	25.0	29.2
45. Urlingford – Chapelfield, Emerald Gardens, New Lane, Lumper Lane	-8.4	-9.1	-10.5	323	0.9	31.9	27	11	20.6	26.1	31.3	14.0
46. Kilkenny No. 1 Urban – St Rioch's St, Walkin St, Gaol Rd Crscnt, Stephens St, Parnell St, Kickham St	-12.4	-13.0	-10.4	235	-5.2	37.5	14	27	23.3	25.0	18.4	15.9

'Very Disadvantaged' and 'Disadvantaged' Small Areas and Rank of Deprivation in County Kilkenny, 2016	Relative deprivation index 2006	Relative deprivation index 2011	Relative deprivation index 2016	2016 population	Some variables used in Pobal HP Dep Index							% social housing
	% popn change 2011-2016	Age dependency ratio	% lone parent households		% primary education only	% third-level education	% unemployed males	% unemployed females				
State	-0.4	0.2	<b>0.6</b>		3.8	35.9	13	35	19.9	14.1	12.2	8.7
County Kilkenny	-0.6	-1.0	<b>-0.3</b>		4.0	36.1	19	13	32.5	14.1	11.3	8.3
47. Johnstown – Ballydonnell, Ballyellis, Rathpoleen, Crosspatrick, Warrenstown, Glebe, Donaghmore Lr/Upr, Knockdav, Sevensisters	0.8	-5.1	<b>-10.4</b>	343	-8.5	44.9	19	17	25.3	22.5	18.0	2.6
48. Freshford – Nuenna Ct, Woodview, Boherkyle, Ballyphilip	-8.3	-11.4	<b>-10.2</b>	371	-2.1	38.3	26	21	15.9	21.4	11.1	25.9
49. Pilltown – Power Villas, Stoneybridge,	-1.2	-12.3	<b>-10.1</b>	195	10.8	37.4	42	15	24.8	40.0	21.3	24.3



KILKENNY  
LEADER  
PARTNERSHIP

# Are you Parenting Alone?

IF SO WE WOULD LIKE TO HEAR FROM YOU

Kilkenny LEADER Partnership wants to hear your views on what supports and services need to be developed and delivered in Kilkenny to meet the needs of Lone Parent families

**Please come along to meet with us and other lone parents to have your views heard. This is your opportunity to inform the development of future services in Kilkenny for and with Lone Parent families.**

**THURSDAY, 9TH APRIL 2019 | 9:30AM - 11:00AM**  
**CASTLECOMER COMMUNITY HALL**  
**10 KILKENNY STREET, CASTLECOMER**  
**CO KILKENNY, R95 WK2N**

**FOR MORE INFORMATION**  
**KLP MAIN OFFICE: 056 7752111**

---

<sup>i</sup> Watson, D., B. Maître, C.T. Whelan and H. Russell (2016). Social Risk and Social Class Patterns in Poverty and Quality of Life in Ireland, 2004 – 2013